minor incidents interspersed which keep ap a constant interest, and make the play It has more vitality fall of life. than would serve to set up a dozen dull dramas of another school. The author has not diluted his ideas through five dreary acts, but has made his play just long enough, having compressed all his incidents so compactly into two acts that there is not an instant of unoccupied time or of uninterceting by-play; and there are no instances of talking against time to spin out the dragging acts.

This play possesses two great merits, possibility in the plot and naturalness in the dialogue. The characters talk like human mer, and they are thrown to gethe by a series of incidents which might occur without an unbearable distortion of the ordinary course of human evente by any unchecked license of poet or dramatist. The language is all easy and lifel ke, and the dialogue is frequently sparkling and brilliant. The action progresses smoothly, continuously and consistently, from the first scene to the last.

"Our Wife" is on the whole a pleasing and elegant comedy, and one of the most agreeable novelties of the season. The audience were thoroughly

satisfied, and it was a success in every particular.

Mr. Charles Fisher has not this Winter appeared to such rare advantage as in the character of the Count de Brissac. His acting was spirited, dashing and gentlemanly. He wholly filled the part, and there were no short comings to be lamented. Miss Polly Marshall and Miss Louisa Marshall were beautifully contumed. were courtly and ladylike, and acted their several parts "excellent well."

In Mr. Mark Smith, whose general bearing and man ner were good, a slight touch of the Yorkshire accent was occasionally detected, which did not chime harmoniously with his Gallic surroundings. This is a slight defect, but where all was otherwise so good a slight blemish is easily detected.

## FIRES.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Yesterday morning at 4:45 o'clock, a fire occurred in the building No. 603 and No. 603; Broadway, lower part occupied by Sig. Castellanas as a cigar store, and Wm. H. Watson as a sheet music store, upper part by Abraham Bassford as a piano-forte wareroom. The fire originated in the cigar shop, but being discovered at an early moment, was extinguished before much damage was sustained. The loss of Sig. Castellanas is set down at \$500, and he is said to be insured for \$1,000. Loss of Mr. Watson by water about \$50. Mr. Basaford sustained about \$200 loss by water. He is insured \$2,000 in the St. Mark's and \$1,000 in the Fulton Insurance Companies.

FIRE IN TRINIT YPLACE.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the five story building on the northwest corner of Trinity place and Thames street, first floor occupied by Mr. Clark as a Congress Water Establishment, second and third stories by Messrs. Claffin & Mellen, fancy goods and Yankee Notions; fourth story by Mesers. Miller & Boyle, lithographers; fifth story by Messrs. Miller & Son, job printers. The fire originated in the fifth story, where it was confined by the firemen, and but little damage to the building was done. The prin-cipal damage was by water, and Mesers. Classin & Mellen will be the heaviest losers as they had a large stock of "notions" on their premises. Their loss with amount to about \$2,000 or \$2,500. They have only a small insurance on this stock, but enough probably to cover the loss. Mr. Clark's loss will be trifling. Milier & Boyle have sustained about \$1,000 loss. Loss of Miller & Son about \$100. Mr. Miller, who is connected with both firms, has an insurance of \$3,000 in the National and \$3,000 in the North River Insurance Companies. In regard to the origin of the fire nething is definitely known, although it is supposed to have been caused by a lighted match accidentally thrown among some paper or rubbish on the floor. Mr. Miller, jr. was in the office in the afternoon, and on leaving at 3 o'clock all was then safe. He said that he was in the habit of smoking eigarettes, and thinks that he lighted one with a match a few moments previous to going out; the match he threw on the floor, and it probably fell among some loose paper and ignited it after his leaving

PIRE IN OAK STREET-WORK OF AN INCENDIARY. At 121 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in an old building in the rear of the Fourth Ward Station-House, in Oak near Pearl street. It is supposed that the building was fired by some thiever who infest the ward, and for the purpose of calling attention from the Station-House, in the cells of which were lodged some thirty well-known thieves who had been picked up by the police through the ward on Friday night. The cells in this Statiou-House being rather insecure, it had been expected that by firing the building in the rear, and calling off the attention of the guard, an opportunity might present itself to break open the cells and liberate the prisoners. This, however, was impossible, as the Captain of Police in this ward, knowing the disadvariage of insecure accommodations for his prisoners, always keeps a force on hand which acts as a guard against any attempt to escape or to aid in escaping.

Fortunately there was not much damage done. A horse in the stable attached to the house was got out safely. Loss about \$5.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

About 3 o'clock on Sanday morning a fire broke out in a small frame house on the corner of Washington avenue and Wyckoff street, owned by Patrick Simpson, and occupied by one family who resided up stairs. The flames communicated to the adjoining three story frame house of William O'Connell, occupied as a grocery, and the upper stories by his own, and the fami lies of Timothy McDermott and Patrick O'Brien. The fire commenced in the unoccupied portion of the corner house. O'Connell's loss is \$500 on stock, &c., and \$1,400 on the house. Issured for \$1,000 in the Market Company. The loss on Simpson's house is about

### CITY ITEMS.

It is appounced that Miss Matilda Heron will appear at Wallack's next week, on Monday the 19th.

We have received a line from Mr. Gottschalk, in which he states that he has delayed his departure, in order to give the concert (which we alladed to as coming off to-neotrow evening, the 13th,) for the benefit of his agent, who needs such aid. The explanation of Mr. Gottschalk is satisfactory. We would repeat, however, our determination to be careful, in order not to mislead our readers on any point, the movements of artists included. Not unfrequently we are made to announce final appearances which are not final-expeditions which never take place, and so forth. A news paper cannot be too exact. All the more so, as the abuse of journalism has caused an underestimate of its worth and independence. When an artist desires to give a farewell concert, don't let him do so and then repeat the dose. When a manager presents a piece for the last time, don't let him yield to circumstances and play it six times more. Let their words be words of

We are requested to contradict the statement that one of the prisoners pardoned by Gov. Clark has, since his liberation, committed manslaughter. The person before the Grand Jury for the manslaughter in question is Bernard Mooney, who has been in the employ of Messrs. Boyle & Lauder, and has never been in prison.

THE SATURDAY NORMAL SCHOOL .- The semi-annual promotions in the various classes of the Saturday Female Normal School were announced on Saturday morning by W. H. Neitson, esq , the Chairman of the Normal School Committee. There are fifteen classes in the School, containing 750 pupils. About two-fifths of each class were promoted. Not a few faces manifested disappointment and grief in the event of nonsuccess. The fault, however, does not lie in the studeats so much as the manner in which they are introducea to their studies. These Schools partake of the Grammar , Cohool so much as to leave them without the least claim to .. "he title of " Normal Schools,"

Missions in South Africa.-Last evening the Rev. William Campbell Colonial Missionary of the Scotch Free Church at Natal, Couth Africa, occupied the pulpit of the Tabernacle Chures, in an interesting address on the condition of the Missions in South Africa. He noted briefly the religious progress of the natives in the vicinities of the different missionary . tations from Cape Town, east and north to Natal in the Caffir country, where he is located. The inhabitants of that country consist of 7,000 Europeans and 112,000 natives. Twelve Missionaries, in connection with the American Board, and others having different connection, were laboring among the natives with a gratifying success. The greatest difficulty they had to encounter was the existence of polygamy, which existed among the Caffirs in its most revolting form; but the Missionaries had set their face against the institution, and already over a hundred Christian marriages had taken place among the natives, while a considerable number of polygamists, among whom was a prominent chief, had foresworn the institution and had embraced Christianity. The latorers in the field were not commensurate to the labor to be done: three European settlements were unprovided with pastors, and his desire was to take with him three additional Missionaries to supply this want, and to secure the means to assist them in their labors until they should have built up self-sustaining churches.

CITY MORTALITY.-The City Inspector reports 425 deaths for the past week—a decrease of 4 as com-pared with the return of the week previous. The scarlet fever is somewhat on the increase, and it prevails with more or less virulence in all the Atlantic cities. The following is a comparison of the number of

deaths during the past two weeks:

Week ending Jan. 3.....60 87 152 130 429

Week ending Jan. 16.....15 85 120 135 425

Among the principal causes of death were the following. lowing: Consumption, 54; convulsions (infantile), 31; inflammation of the bowels, 4; scarlet fever, 50; mensles, 7; marasmus (infantile), 17; inflammation of the lungs, 24; dropsy in the head, 13; small-pox, 14; croup, 15. There were also 12 deaths of bronchitis, 7 of congestion of the brain, 6 of inflammation of the brain, 10 of disease of the heart, 11 of congestion of the lurgs, 8 of teething, 6 of apoplexy, 10 premature births, 30 stillborn, and 9 deaths from violent causes. Of the whole number 276 were of ten years of age and under. The following is a classification of the diseases, and the total number of deaths in each class of disease: Bones, joints, &c., 4; brain and nerves, 73; generative organs, 7; heart and blood-vessels, 19; lungs, throat, &c., 123; old age, 4; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 74; stillborn and premature births, 41; stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs, 49; uncertain seat and general fovers, 29; urinary ergans, 2-total, 425. The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding weeks of 1855 and 1856, was as follows: Week ending Jan. 13, 1855, 413; week ending Jan. 12, 1856, 314; week ending Jan. 10, 1857, 425. The nativity table gives 315 natives of the United States, 64 of Ireland, 23 of Germany, 12 of England.

HIGH-PRICED FREIGHTS .- Last Thursday after-

noon a countryman who was living at one of our city hotels, having determined to send some packages of goods out West, which he had been purchasing from various dealers in the city, set out upon an exploring expedition after a medium by which to carry out his plans. Having found his way to West-st., he began to inquire for a freight agent, which, after some exertion he found, and that to his cost. A gentleman (to all appearance) came up to him and addressing him in a familiar tone, said, "are you going to send some freight out westward?" To which Hiram Ledgard (for that was his name), responded in the affirmative. "So am I," said the stranger, " and I think of sending it by a man named Bennett; let us go over and see him." They did go, and having entered the office of the assumed Mr. Bennett, the stranger said, "Mr. Bennett, you can send out some freight for me, can't you?" Mr. B. stated that he could. He (the stranger) then tendered a \$100 bill upon the "New-York Trust Company." Mr. Bennett said that owing to the bank being closed he could not change the bill that afternoon, upon which the stranger manifested some alarm, saying, "isn't it good ?" "O, yes," said Bennett, "it is good enough, but I have not got cash enough to change it for you." Hiram Ledgard, however, being of an obliging turn of disposition, offered accommodation, which was at once most respectfully accepted, and having pulled his pocket-book out, began to count out the change, but his hands being cold, and he having exhibited extreme nervousness, Mr. Report the assumed freight agent, asked Mr. Ledgard to sit down and warm his hands, and he would count the change. Hiram sat down, when Mr. B. counted out the change to the "other gentleman." This business settled, Mr. B. informed Mr. Hiram that he was going to close his office, and that if he would call in the morning and bring a correct list of his goods, he would tell him the exact charge for treight. Hiram here parted with his new friends, and returned to his Hotel. Here he presented his \$100 bill to one of the clerks, who told him that it was not worth anything. Having received this information, Hiram sat down to make further investigations in his pocket book, whereupon he found that his kind friend Bennett had not orly acted as an accomplice in palming upon him a spurious bank bill, but had even counted out \$100 n ore than the change. Hiram said that there were \$200 gone.

He in mediately repaired to the office of Mr. Matwell; but neither Mr. Matsell nor his aids were al find Mr. Bennett, or the "other man." Friend Hiram is from Mount Pleasant, Weyne County, Pa., and wil doubtless retain a vivid recollection of his visit to "York," as he returns to his friends. When told last Friday morning that he ought to read the newspapers he said that he did sometimes read them, but, he " never thought of such a thing."

FUGITIVE CONFIDENCE OPERATOR .- W. H. Phillips, a well-known "confidence man," was brought to the city on Saturday, from Norwalk, Conn , to answer a charge of having defrauded the proprietors of the Florence Hotel by means of false checks and confi dence operations. He is said also to have defrauded others in Brooklyn and in Bridgeport Conn. Justice Comolly committed him for examination. He is said to be very respectably connected in this city, but his friends have become tired of his proceedings, and are disinclined to interfere to screen him from the law.

The little city of Superior, situated on the extreme southwestern corner of Lake Superior, has been in existence but thirty months, and yet it has a population of 1,200, and already the State Legislature has located two railroads to terminate there. It is expected to be the Chicago of Lake Superior.

ATTEMPTED HAPE .- Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, policems a Booth of the Nineteenth Ward heard the screams of a woman for kelp proceeding from the corner of Forty fourth street and Third avenue, and on reaching the place found a man named Thomas Nugent attempting to violate the person of a woman, whom he had thrown upon the sidewalk. At the approach of the officer the ruffian fied, but was pursued and overtaken, and after a desperate resistance, in which the officer was injured and had his clothes torn, the fellow was brought to terms and lodged in the Police Station. In the mean time the woman had disappeared, and could not be found. This Nugent is one of a gang that infests the vicinity of Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets, and has been arrested before. He is now locked up to answer for the assault upon the woman, and also for another assault and battery.

Naw-Yran's Evr in New-Yran,—It was a sweet, mild night, that of the 31st of December, 1856, and it seemed as if the Old Year Lad spent all its rage and

tury and was about to die in peace. The white moxifed soft and silently, and everything was quiet as the last few moments of the dying year were throbbing on to eternity. High up in the dark night loomed the tower and spire of Trinity Church, which the answ was quietly dressing in a robe of apont, white, hiding the carefully-carved inequalities, and tranforming the buge mass into a blambed and ghostly figure, that stood out in the midnight with fearful distinctores. At the appointed fine the clock clanged out the bour of 19, and the past year had fled away for ever. For a moment all a still. But hark! what is that aweet music that fills the air, and drops down as beautifully as snow-fiskes and far more musically! Louder and louder it sounds, and soon peals out in the snowy night the sweet familiar tenes of Home, sweet home." Up in the belify of Trinity, the chimes are ringing out theh welcome to Eighteen Hundred and Fifty seven, and their first song is one of home Let us stand there in front of the church and listen; all is still save that sweet music. Down Wall street a few dim lamps are glimmering through the failing stow and these are all that mark that for Wall street a few dim lamps are glimmering through the falling grow, and these are all that mark that fa-mous avenue, which in a few hours will be througed by thousands. Up and down Broadway the scene is much the same; a watchman only is standing on the opposite corner, and he and ourselves are the only ones that we know are listening to the music from the belfry, as it sings of "Home"—of homes that during the

that we know are listening to the music from the belfry, as it sings of "Home"—of homes that during the past year have been broken upforever—of home circles where, on this bappy morning, will intrude sad thoughts of absent ones, that went down to the sea is ships and nevermore returned—of homes from which some dear form has been carried away with closed eyes, pale face and folded bands—of a home where the lost ones will be found, the closed eyes again opened, and the folded hands again clasped in dear embrace.

But soon, I kee a dissolving view, the melody changes, and the "Sicilian Mariner's Hymn" rings out more gladly, and other thou, bits, of churches where we have sung that bymn, allied to words of promise and coasolation, come upon the memory. But even these fade, as with wild joy the belify chimes ring out marrily the Brindsei from Lucrezia, and banish all sad thoughts, drive back the starting tear, bring a smile upon the cheek, and remind us of the many happy as well as sad moments the past year has brought us, and of the many happy plans we have formed for the New Year. And as we showly stroll up Broadway, the chimes fall fainter and fainter, but merry still. Other melodies can be distinguished, and for an haut the heavenly nusic drops from the unseen belify as if showered down by angels, or as if every snow flake as it fell was clianting a little song of joy.

[New York Cor of Dwight's Journal of Music.

CASE OF JOHN B. HOLMES.

[New York Cor of Dwight's Journal of Mude.

CASE OF JOHN B. HOLMES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: Having seen in your paper yesterday an article screening statements, trusting that you will kindly publish them. The articles which my husband [John B. Holmes) is alread to have "stolen" from Mrs. McKee, with one or two exceptions which he took by missake with the others belonged to me. For the last two years I have partially, and, latterly, entirely appeared this woman, and site has trumped up this clarge, as faire as it is tidiculous, that she might have some excesse for refining to repay me the sum of \$30, which I had lent her unknown to my bushand.

As to the other woman Mrs. Beautiful the sum of \$30.

aing to repsy me the sum of par, where a sing to repsy me the sum of part to my husband.

As to the other woman, Mrx. Ross, I can imagine no other as the other woman, but has not been sufficient to the sum of allow me to have any association with nor, and sider her a preper person.

In conclusion, as I am airaid I have already engressed too much of your valuable space, I will merely say that I am perfectly satisfied with my husband's treatment, and I imagine I am the principal party concerned in the matter.

With many spologies for troubling you, I am. Sir, yours obedity the property of the property

ent y. Jan. 10, 1857.

THE DUCK TRADE. - Among other sources of wealth which have been developed by the establishment of a line of st amers between this port and New York, we have heretof are overleached the traffic in wild ducks, which gives employment to a large number of persons and requires it the or no capital to carry it on. How many are employed in the shaukher of the web-footed tribe we are urable to say; but we will take, for an example, the operations in this line as carried on by Edgar Burnoughs, esq., a substantial and respectable farmer of P. dinesis Anne, on Long Island, Back Bay; (which he has latter purchased) from time immenorial famous as the resort of which ducks and geese. He has had twenty men employed constantly since the commencement of the season, and up to the 20th of December they had consumed in their vacation twenty-three kees of sunpowder, with shot in proportion. The ducks which they killed were brought to Norfolk sonce a week, and piled up in the warshouse of Kenn & Buckey, on Roanoke square, where on every Wednesdy they were packed in barrels and shipped for New York by the steamship Jamestown. The number of barrels thus sent of weekly has up to this time, averaged from 16 to 25 barrels, and one week the number of barrels thus sent of weekly has up to this time, averaged from 16 to 25 barrels, and one week the number of barrels thus sent of weekly has up to this time, averaged from 16 to 25 barrels, and one week the number of barrels thou sent of weekly has up to this time, averaged from 16 to 25 barrels, and one week the number of hards, mainrel, barrels, and one week the number of well-deeper. Vesterday being packing day we were invited by our triend Mr. Burroughs to step in and see the display of game; there was enough to fill 16 barrels; a considerable portion being canvas backs, which were nucoamouly fine. Heretofore the season was been highly favorable for the success of these operations—as ducks will keep a iona time in such cold weather as we have hal, and will probably couthase to have through the season. We should be gial to obtain some fa

ROBBING A FEMALE. - A young man named Francis Quin eas arrested yesterday charged with steading a bag containing \$70 in coin from Mary Gluty of No. 25 Twelfth street. The parties, it appeared, had made a call together, and Quin was escorting Mary to her residence on their return. As she reached the front stoop she slipped on the ice and felt, and Quin, as is charged, thrust his band into her boson, select the har of cot and ran off. He was locked up by Justice Wood for amination.

BURGLARY AND LARCENY .- Thomas Rooney, resid ing at No. 223 Variek street, was arrested yesterday, charged with having on the hight of the 20th alth, broken into the stable of Frederick Hortsman, No. 189 Forsyth street, and stealing therefrom a set of harness and a blanket. The property was even the following day in possession of the prisoner and an acseen the following day in possession of the prisoner and an accountile, and was recovered, but the two men except. Roomey is also charged with shoplifting at the shor store of Christian Ketzer, No. 169 Forsy it street, from which he carried off a put of boots. Justice Wood locked him up to answer the two

LOCAL DRAMAS.-The rage for local dramas seems to be dying out. Managers begin to cutertain a great horror them, and the gubic are careful to stay at home when they at represented. A literary gentlemen, who was writing a ne play for Mr. Button, proposed to him to lay the scene in New York. "Sir," said the manager, with severe interpretions, "Si lay it in Russia, in Paragonia in Kamtschatka; lay it in Sir, but don't lay it in New-York." The plot was laid in Russi, Sir, but don't lay it in New-York." The plot was laid in Russi.

SERIOUS ACCIDEST - Joseph Cowley, a fireman in the employ of the Hailem Rallroad Company, a fireman is the New York Hospital on Saturday, suffering from a fracture of the leg, which he had received, with other injuries, while en-aged in oiling the macking ty of a locomotive while it was pro-ceeding at full speed.

BURGLARY .- A man named Thomas Sweeny was arrested on Saturday, charged with having broken into and ran-sacked the ewelling of Mira Mary M. Care. No. 152 West Forty-second street, on the hight of the let list. He was de-tected at the time, but managed to escape. Justice Connelly locked him up to answer the charge.

[Advertisement.] PHRENOLOGY, theoretically and philosophically considered, but especially its application to home education, domestic government, self-culture, election of pursuits, choice of apprentices, clerks, partners in business, or companions for life, will, as herotofore, buthe leading features of the American PRESENCE OF CAL JOURNAL for 1257.

To make men better, we must begin at the basis of their na tures; hence Paysiology, or the laws of life and health, wi be clearly and sigorously set forth, amply illustrated, and thus be crary and right and profitable to all-our motto being. "A sound mind in a healthy body." Published at \$1 a year, by FOWLUR and WELLS, No. 300 Breadway, New-York.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOERNAL for January contains more than twenty Engraved Illustrations, including Self-Cuiture and Improvement, Utility of Phrenolog, in selecting Life-Pursuits, Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations, II justrated: Power of Body over Mind, Education of Girls, Anna Cors Mowatt Ritchie, her Character and Biography, with Portrait Dr. Gall, his Portrait; Interesting Events; Utah, Mormon Deve Dr. Gall, his Portrait; interesting Events; Utan, Moromo Beveilopments; Falton and Livingston, Words of Greeting, Prices and
Premiums, Definition of the Mental Faculties and Temperaments, etc. A beautiful quarte Monthly; only journal of the
kind in the world. Now is the time to subscribe. Address:

FOWLER AND WALLS, No. 208 Broadway, N. Y.

WINTER REDUCTION.—In conformity with the WINTER REDUCTION.—In conformaty with the plan we have formed, we now proceed to self our large stock of stylish Winter Clotheng at closing out prices. Our stock is still large and complete in most of the desirable styles of Winter wear, including all of our popular kinds of Beaver, Cloth and Esquinancy Registre, Black and Colored Bress and Frock Coats; heavy and superior Business Coats; all descriptions of heavy French, English and American Custimere Pants, Veiret, Pinsis, Cassimere and Cashmere Vests; all kinds of Bory Clotheng A complete assortment of Furnishing Goods, Under-West, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Lap Robes, &c. This will afford an opportunity for all who are desirous of providing a supply of Coating either for this or the next Winter, to do so at 26 per ceat less than the current prices.

D. Drylink & Co., 200 156 and 250 Broadway, corage of Waren at

Coast less than the current prices. D Nos. 258, 159 and 260 Broadway, To Nervous Sufferens.-A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription made. Direct to the Rev. Jour. M. Dauxall, No. 50 Fulton et., Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
THE NEW SEASON AT BARNUM'S.—The new drumatic season commences to-day at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, with a company of very superior ability. CINDERELLA is to be repeated to night and positively this week only. A capital drama this afternoon.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFE, Nos. 128, 137 and 139 Water-ti., 402 No. 3 Murray-ti., Now Toke.

will remain agen to the public during the Winter. It is one of the most attractive features of the city, and should be valled by all.

Several rare old paintings have just been added to the raffec

TEAS. -THE CANTON TEA COMPANY have band every variety of Tau for Growers. Yes Dealers, and principles—Sourhous, Ookong and Young Hyson, from 250 to 422. ; Gunpowder and Imperial from 250, to 50,—all other qualities of saily low. Also, 320, baxes of good Family Tea force dollar. Call not examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]
CHAPPED HANDS.—A single application of BUR-SETT'S KALLISTON will ours Chapped Hands, and render the rough and unfinted sain smooth and fair. All Druggiets sell it.

# BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BROOKLYN CITY MONTALITY. - The following is the weekly report of deaths in this city during the week ending Jan. 10, 1857, as prepared by the Health Officer: Males, 33; females, 36-adults, 21; minors, 48total, 69. The principal diseases were croup, of which 8 died; consumption, 7; hydrocephalus, inflammation of lungs, scarlet fever, 6 each; inflammation of bowels, convulsions, marasmus, 4 each; congestion of brain, debility, dropsy, 2 each.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE PERRY .- An accident oc corred at the Grand street Ferry, about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, by which one of the engineers, named Sophis, was instantly killed. The ferry-boat Oneida had just made a trip to the New-York side, and while lying in the Slip, deceased proceeded to oil the machinery on the upper deck. The beam was standing on half-centre, as usual, and was started, as is supposed, by the leaking of the upper or lower steam valve. The head of deceased was caught between the head of the crank and gallows frame and crushed, causing almost instant death. The remains were removed to his residence in North First street. A widow and three children are left. Coroner Snell held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A VISIT TO HEART WARD BEECHER'S RESIDENCE.

A corresponded of The Albany Evening Transcript, who visited, among the hundreds of others, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on New-Year's Day, thus

relates what he saw and experienced:
"Mr. Beecher's residence is in Columbia street, directly upon Brooklyn Hights, commanding a full view of the 'lively world of New-York'— the great whirlpool' as he calls it, the shores of New-Jersey in the distance, beyond the beautiful bay. It is a place emirently fitted, in my opinion, for the residence of one whose office is to lead men asside from the thorny and eminently littled, in my opinion, nor the resoluted of on whose office is to lead men aside from the thorny and perplexing paths of business, into those of more quiet contemplation and caim reflection. It is, at the same time, quiet and comparatively secluded. To this home he can retire to ponder over what he daily witnesses, and mold it into wise and practical lessons, or store them away in his brain as additions to his already great fund of knowledge of human nature. Mr. Beccher is, of all men whom it has been my good fortune to become acquainted with, a great master of the secret springs of human nature. Indeed here lies a great pertion of his power.

"But to proceed. At his house in Columbia street, I called on New-Year's day, and had the pleasure of fine ing there, among many of his old friends, his wincrable father, Dr. Lyman Beecher, now far advanced in years, but still retaiting his faculties, apparently undiminished. His eye is still bright and percing as in years sgo. It was a sight worthy to be remembered

in years, but still retaining his faculties, apparently undininished. His eye is still bright and piercing as in years ago. It was a sight worthy to be remembered—father and son—one who has been, and the other who is, the ablest preacher of his day. The old gentleman is witty and full of conversation—loves to dwell upon and recall the deeds and struggles of days that are gone by. The interior of Mr. Beecher's house is well and solidly furnished, and if remarkable for anything, it is for the large number of paintings and very rare and beautiful engravings that adorn the walls of the parlor. This room, however, does not resemble the drawing-rooms of the present day; it has too much of the appearance of every-day living, and is very unlike the cold, frigid air which usually characterizes parlors. His library is in a niche or corner of this room; it is a costly array of books, carefully selected, which are mostly deposited in a very large case ornamented at each upper corner by a finely-stuffed buck a head and neck, while over the center is perched a wise looking owl, returning your gaze with a serio-comic air, reminding you of Pee's raven perched over the door. His paintings are mostly landscapes, one or two of them very tine Winter scenes. Some of his friends have just made him a present of a fine large painting, which has a place over his mantle-piece. The ongravings are partly ideal heads of children and youth, and some pictures of domestic life, a head of Luther, and a few other celebrities. As is well known, Mr. Beecher possesses a large fund of sociality, and makes an excellent and welcome empanion. He has been made acquainted, by experience, with all phases of life, and is able to adapt himself to the enjoyments and ideas of any mird."

CHANGES IN THE POLICE FORCE.—The following CHANGES IN THE POLICE FORCE.—The following changes in the Police force were made on Saurday by the Mayor and Aldernen of the Ward:

Fifth Ward—Partick Gorman, in place of James Dickinson.

Nighth Ward—Lawrence Power, in place of George N. Coss, elected Captain; James Tuomay, in place of A. G. Reynolds; Patrick Weith, in place of George H. Wyman, Peter McGuire, in place of Charles Cole, Edward Haggerty, in place of George F. Williams, John Dowdell, in place of Daulei Bloomer.

False Imprisonment,—A Sheriff a Jury recently awarded Dr. W. E. Prendle \$1,000 damages for false imprisonment, having been arrested some time in November last by a Ninth Ward policeman on a charge of disorderly conduct, and locked up in the Station House all night.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A boy named Henry Hildreth was ron over by a butcher's cart on the corner of Johnson and Adams atreets, on Salurday. He heedlessly ran ander the cart as he wont along. Capt. Smith of the First District Police conversed him to his residence, No. 15 Myrtiq avonus. One of his legs was broken.

CORONER'S INQUEST. - Coroner Redding held an in-CORONER'S INGUEST.—Coroner Redding hold an in-quest upon the body of John P. Boorman, who was found at-tached to the vessel ledde by a rope, on Tuesday morning last, and at the time supposed to have been murdeted. No witness could be found who knew anything about it, and it is now thought that he was drowned, and that some one ded him to a rope, as is often the case, so that the body would not be drived of with the tide. A bank book for \$300, in the hands of Peter Obarge, No. 91 Market slip. New York, belonging to deceased, was given in charge of A. E. Helebett, the Swedish Consol. Yerdiet of the Jury—" Death from causes unknown."

CONVICTED.—John Canfield, on trial in the Court of Sessions, on Friday, for grand larceny, in stealing a trunk from Sarah Davis on the lat of December, was convicted of the charge. Sentence was reserved.

CHURCH BROKEN OPEN — Yesterday morning, between I and 20 clock, the Episcopal Church in Bedford aronno, near Division avenue, was broken open The thieres did not succeed in finding anything but a britannia pitcher used for communion purp sea, which they undoubtedly supposed to set they. Officer Beslie of the Thitteenth Ward, saw two suspicious characters, and on going toward them they ran away.

SIDE-WALK ACCIDENT —On Saturday evening last, about 5 o'clock, ex Postmaster John D. Roncie, while walking along Grand street, slipped upon some toe, and failing to the side walk with considerable force, sustained a severe fracture of one of his arms.

REARREST OF BURGLARS.—On Saturday evening the Green Point officers succeeded in arresting two of the gang of Wilmansburgh pavenile burglars. One of them, named Quinn, except from the cells at the Fitth District Station-House, as me two weeks since, and the other, named Gurtis, was one of the gang that broke juil.

SMOKE HOUSE ROBBED.—During Friday night a smoke-house, corner of North First and Teuth streets, owned by C. Smith, was broken open and robbed of hams valued at about \$25. Two young men, named Harrey Ginnan and James about \$25. Two young men, the Harrey Ginnan and James about \$25. Two young men, the hard harred forms and James are arrested on Saturday by the Sixth District Police, on suspicion of having committed the robbery.

ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY.—About 11 o'clock on Friday night last a man named "Johnny Dugan" was arrested by officers Vincer and Griffiths, and sharge of attempting to extent money from a woman keeping a toy and fanny store in Second street, near Grand. It appears that Dugan entered the Second street, near Grand. It appears that Dugan entered the store and demanded the payment of five dollars for a bill of tops which he pretended was due to him. He was held to ball by Justice Clarry to appear for examination.

WELL PROTECTED. -The citizens of the Fourteenth Warf at the present time are well protected. The twelve pollermen who have been removed to make room for political lavorites, won't stay removed, but continue to act as usual lavorites, won't stay removed, but continue to act as usual lavorites, won't stay removed, but continue to act as usual say they are not provided with uniforms or stars.

### NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

The floating ice in the Hudeon River yesterday, considerably impeded the progress City ferry boats.

E. W. Kingeland of Jersey City has been chosen a Water Comm saloner in place of Mr. B. Bramball, who some time since resigned. The members of the Board new are D. S. Gregory, H. M. Traphagen, J. S. Davenpert, E. Randall and E. W. Kingeland.

In the Essex County Courts on Friday, the Grand Jury came in with thirty bills of indictment, among which is one against Munro, for killing his wife. They then adjourned till Monday.

ACCIDENTALLE KILLED -A brakeman named Acceptance of the Philadelphia crain on the New Jersey Railroad, socidentally foil off last night, when two miles east of Newark, and was killed. His remains were taken up by those in charge of the Newark train and brought to Jossey City.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUBROGATE'S COURT-JAN. 19. - Before A. W. BRADFORD. TWO WIDOWS FIGHTING FOR A SINGLE DOWER-YA-LIDITY OF A POPPION DIVORCE-THE MORALE OF THE CONTROVERSY.
In the matter of the estate of John Black, deceased.

THE SUBBOGATE. - The integrate died in the month of March, 1856, and letters of administration upon his estate were granted to his son John, and Elizabeth, claiming to be his widow. In July, Rebecca Black filed her petition for the revocation of the grant of as ministration, on the ground that she was the widow, and Elizabeth was not the widow of the intestate. It now becomes my duty to decide upon these,

conflicting claims.

It appears that John and Rebecca Black were married on the 13th day of January, 1825, cohabited together about twelve years, and had issue two children. Some time in the year 1837 Mrs. Black left her husband, and thenceforth ceased to live with him. Afterthis abandement had entitude eleven or twelve years, the husband cast about for the means of dissolving the natrimonial bond, and having been unsuccessful in an application to the Legislature of the State of New York, he had recourse to the intervention of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, in which jurisdiction his wife had been previously reciding, and finally succeeded in procuring a decree of that Court declaring a divorce of the parties a rinculo matrimonal.

Wilful desertion by husband or wife for five consecutive years is, by the law of New-Jersey, sufficient ground for divorce: but the statute provides that at the time of instituting the proceedings the defondant shall have been an actual resident of the State, separate from the other party, for five years. The decree of the Court of Chancery, which was entered in the term of March, 1850, recites the filing of the bill on the 18th day of September, 1859, that process of subpens ed on the 13th day of January, 1825, cohabited to-

term of March, 1859, recrees the filing of the bill on the 18th day of September, 1849, that process of subpens to appear and answer had been "culy issued and re-"turned served by the Sheriff of the County of Essex, that the defendant had not appeared, and the complainant by depositions had sho an satisfactorily to the Court "that the said defendant was an actual resident in the State at the time of the complainants tiling his said bill of complaint; that the defendant had been an actual resident of the State for the term of five years, during which said desertion had been continued, and the defendant had been guilty of willful, continued and obstinate desertion of her husband for thitteen years." Upon this state of facts appearing to the Court, the decree of divorce was proneunced.

of facts appearing to the Court, the decree of divorce was proneumed.

On looking into the proceedings I find that all the material facts to give the Court jurisdiction were alleged in the bill of complaint, and established by the evidence. A subpens to appear and answer was issued, dated the 50th day of September, 1849, and re turnable on the 8th day of October emsuing. The process was regularly returned by the Sheriff of the Courty of Essex "served;" an order for taking procis was entered the 21st day of December, 1849, whereupon it was recited that the defendant had been "duly summered by wiit," and on the 2d day of January, 1850, depositions verifying the charges in the bill of complaint were taken before a Master in Chancery. On their face all the proceedings were regular, and no exception can be taken to their sufficiency. This is the decree of a Court of another State, and

the question arises, what weight is to be attached to it in this State? The Constitution of the United States provides that "full faith and credit shall be given in in this State. The Constitution of the Chief State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State," and that "Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be "proved, and the effect thereof." Under the authority thus conferred Congress, by the act of May 26, 1730, provided a particular method of proving such records, and directed that when so proved, they should have such faith and credit given to them in every "Court within the United States, as they have by law "or usage in the Courts of the State from whence said records are or shall be taken." This language is plain, and by its obvious force requires the same faith and credit for a judicial record in ail the States of the Union as by law or usage it possesses in the State where the judgment is rendered. There was, however, at first in the early period of our judicial history a disposition in the Courts of New York as well as in those of some other States to refuse fait credit to such records, and several decisions were made holding that these of some other States to reluse tull create to such records, and several decisions were made holding that a juegment recevered in another State had no more effect in this jurisdiction than a foreign judgment, and was in fact to be treated as affording only prima facile evidence of a demand, claim or right founded upon it. But after the case of Mills vs. Duryes, 7 Cranch. R. p. 481, in the Supreme Court of the United States, our utilities in other States forty and recularly obtained as in thunds receded from this ground, and admitted judg-ments in other States fairly and regularly obtained as full and conclusive evidence of the matters adjudi-cated. (Andrews vs. Montgomery, 19 John. R. 162.) Still this doctrine has in this State always been held in subservience to the principle that to entitle the judgment to full faith and credit, the Court in which it was rendered must have had ju-risdiction of the person and of the subject matter, (Berden vs. Fitch, 15 John. R. 121.) Jurisdiction of the subject matter is to be tested by the authorized ex-(Bercen vs. Fitch, 15 John. R. 121.) Jurisdiction of the subject matter is to be tested by the authorized extent of the power of the Count in regard to the alleged cause of action. In the present case the Court of Chancery of New Jerrey possessed prisadiction to grant a divorce for descrition as charged in the bill of complaint. (Elmer's Digest, p. 139 sec. 1.) All the necessary allegatens to justify the decree for a divorce were proved, but whether proved or not, the Count had jower to try that question, did try it, and pronounced judgment. Having jurisdiction of the subject matter, the merits of their decision cannot be investigated and criticised collaterally in another tribunal. (Bissell vs. riticised

criticised collaterally in another tribunal. (Bissell vs. Briggs, 9 Mass. R. 462.)

The only point remaining for solution, then, relates to the jurisdiction of the Court in regard to the person of the defectant. There is no plausible ground for questioning the soundness of the rule that no one is bound personally by judicial proceedings, without express or ecostructive notice. Notice of some kind is the vital breath to animate judicial jurisdiction over the pernon. It is the primary element of the application of the judicatory power. It is the essence of a cause. Without it there cannot be parties, and without parties there may be the form of a seatence, but no judgment obligating the person. I think there can be no doubt as to the correctness of this doctrine and its foundation in natural right. It is based upon those principles of justice which are acknowledged wherever foundation in natural right. It is based upon those principles of justice which are acknowledged wherever right reason has away. It was recognized in England many years since; it has always been the law of this State, has been extensively received throughout the Union, and has received the approbation of the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is clear then that a judgment rendered by a Court of competent jurisdiction in another State may be questioned on the ground that the defendant received no notice of the court recognition of the soil. But in the face

tice of the .ou mencement of the suit. But in the face of this rule I am asked to hold that if the report of the of this rule I am asked to hold that if the record of the j-dgment contain recitals ascerting the due service of process upon the defendant, such recitals are conclusive evidence of the jurisdiction of the Court over the person of the defendant and cannot be controverted. If a recital of personal notice to the defendant be conclusive, of course it cannot be contradicted, and then in order that a Court might obtain jurisdiction it would only be necessary to recite that it had jurisdiction. This would be an ecities without a foundation—a process of structure similar to that noticed by the saturity as building from the roof downward. The right of personal notice express or constructive, would be a mere

cess of structure similar to that noticed by the satirist as building from the roof downward. The right of personal notice, express or constructive, would be a mere shadow, if express of this mode of subversion. It would rest in mere name, and not in substance. The right to impeach a record for want of personal jurisdiction, whose recitals asserting personal jurisdiction are conclusive, is the right to impeach a record which is unimpeachable—a proposition absurd and self-contradictory in its very terms.

We came down then, to the position that the defendent, in answer to this re-ord and the decree of diverce is not estopped from showing that she had not any legal notice of the institution of the suit, was not, in fact, made a party to it, and is not therefore bound by the judgment. I shall first consider the facts bearing upon this point, and then state the rules of evidence applicable to them.

The subpens to appear and answer to the bill of complaint was issued on the 20th September, 1849, returnable on the 8th of October, and was entered by the Sheriff as served on the 10th of September. The defendant alleges that she was in the State of Connections the critic period covered by these dates. Prior to this time, Mrs. Rebecca Black had been living at Belleville, in the County of Ecesex, New Jersey, at the residence of Mr. Weed. Mr. Weed states that in the Summer of 1849 she had been sick, and her physician advised her to leave Belleville: that she went to vait some fixed at Scotland, in the State of Connection, the latter part of July or early in August, and did not refurn to his nouse again until the last of October or begianing of November, at which time she stayed one night. Mr. Gray, the brother of Mrs. Black, from memoranda entered in a cash account book, testifies that on the Sh of Angust, 1849, he went to Newark from Belleville. entered in a cash account book, testifies that on the Sh of August, 1849, he went to Newark from Balleville, and on the succeeding day returned to Belleville with his mother and sister; he remained at Mr. Weed's about a week, and then brought his mother and sister to New York. about a week, and then brought his mother and sister to New York. From another entry in the same cash book, he says that his sister left New York for Scotland on the 20th of August, 1849. Sarah Waldo, of Scotland, testified that Mrs. Black arrived at her house on the 21st of August, 1849, and remained there constantly until the 12th of October. Mr. Waldo, her hasband, correborates this statement fully.

On the other hand, Mr. Hay, stage proprietor at Bellevil e, stated that he frequently carried Mrs.

Black in his vehicle to and from Believille, and he did not think she left Mr. Wood's until after 1850 or 1851. Berjamin Brown testified that Mrs. Black made some clothes for him when she was living at Believille and that this took place after he went to work for Holmes & Collend, merchants. Betay Dawson, the nather of this witness, corroborates his statement. John Collend shows that Brown commenced working for him about the 16th of September, 1849, and verifies the date by an entry in his books. He also expresses a strong impression that Brown carried also expresses a strong impression that Brown carried goods from his store to Mr. Weed's for Mrs. Black after the 10th of September.

after the 10th of Scotember.

Is there any mode of reconciting this apparent conflict of testimony? Some of the witnesses must be micraken as to time and dates. From the letters exhibited by Mr and Mrs. Waldo, it would seem to be clear that Mrs. Black was on a visit at their house in Soutland as late as Oct. 12, 1849; and from Mr. Gray's memorarda it appears she left New-York for Soutland on the 20th of August, 1849. Mrs. Waldo testifies that Mrs. Eleck paid for four visits at Soutland since. 1847. as late as Oct. 12, 102; and from Mr. Gray's memrard at is pipears she left. New York for Scotland on
the 10th of August, 1849. Mrs. Wakio testifies that
Mrs. Elack paid her four visits at Scotland since 1847,
and it is possible that the left; th and circumstances of
one of these visits may have been confounded with
those of another; but still, if confidence is to be placed
upon the memorande of Mr. Gray Mrs. Black must
either have visited Scotland twice in the Summer and
Fall of 1849 or have made a protracted stay at that
pince from the 21st of August to the 12th of October.
If, however, the visit which commenced on the 21st of
August took place in 1848, instead of 1849, the difficulty might be selved. This would harmonize with
the fact stated by Mr. Gray that he spent a week at
Mr. Weed's in August, and when he left brought both
his mother and sister with him; white, on the other
hand, Mr. Weed takes no notice of this visit, and also
states that the mether left his residence in the Spring
or Summer of 1849. Still, in opposition to this hypothesis, we have Mr. Gray's cutries in his cash book,
dated in 1849, and the general purport of the evidence
of Mr. Weed and Mr. and Mrs. Walde as to the duration of this visit, the sickness of Mrs. Black, and the

dated in 1849, and the general purpost of the evidence of Mr Weed and Mr. and Mrs. Walde as to the duration of this visit, the sickness of Mrs. Black, and the year of the occurrence. In view of the testimony of Brown and Collend, it would have been more satisfactory han Mrs. Weed and the physician who attended Mrs. Black at Beileville been examined. It is a pleasure to me that my view of the law does not compel a colleusion on the question of fact involved in the testimony of those witnessee. I see no reason for doubting the good faith and veracity of any one of them, and believe that whatever difference exists has arisen hosefully from mistake.

The following propositions appear to me conclusive as to the binding obligation of the decree of divorce upon Mrs. Rebecca Black:

1. The record is presumptive evidence of jurisdiction. The idea will not be lightly entertained that a judicial tribunal has exceeded its authority, or undertaken to exercise it where it might not be lawfully exerted. The decrine of our Courts upon this point is expressed in Shamway vs. Stillman, 4 Cowen, 292; 6 Wendell, 447: "Every presumption is in favor of the jurisdiction of the Court. The record is prima facine evidence of it, and will be held conclusive until clearly and explicitly alsoproved." The result of this rule is, that the defendant must disprove every mode of lawful service of process; faustake welearly, explicitly and affirmatively, that there was no lawful service. The mind of the Court must not be a mere balance of probabilities, but such a weight of evidence as shall avail to everture the opposing proof, and impugn the presumption of the truth of the record.

2. Mrs. Rebecca Black, at the time of the institution of the stirt of diverce, was a resident of the State of New Jersey. She had been living there over a year.

opposing proof, and impage the presumption of the truth of the record.

2. Mrs. Rebecca Black, at the time of the institution of the suit for diverce, was a resident of the State of New Jersey. She had been living there over a year, if not longer, occupied turnished apartments, and had there a fixed and primanent place of abode. Mr. Weed states that she left in July or August with the intention of not returning. But a change of residence does not rest in mere intention. The domicile can be altered ouly by a conjunction of the fact with the intention. Her visit to Scotland was certainly only for a temporary purpose, and not with the design of making her abode at that place. Her establishment at Belleville was not breken up; her furniture was not romoved until after her return from Connecticut, and a domicile in New-York was not acquired before that period. As a resident and citizen of New Jersey she was amenable to its laws, and bound by their provisions relative to constructive service of process.

3. By the statute of New Jersey a subpena to appear and answer may be served on the defendant personally, or by leaving a copy thereof at the defendant's "dwelling house or usual place of abode, at least tem "entire cays prior to its return." (11 Dix, p. 56, sec 7.) The Sheriff is required to sign the return, and on the subpena being returned "served," the cause proceeds. (11 Dix, p. 57, sec. 13, p. 512, sec. 16.) That an effort was made to serve this process appears from Mr. Weed's statement, that a person called for that purpose and exhibited the subpena to him. It is true he also states that no copy was left, at that or any other time, but he can only give his own knowledge and hearsay on that point, and there may have been copy service without his knowledge. He was not the only person about the promises. He knew the Sheriff, and says the person who called with the subpena was not the Sheriff. The return on the writ "served" is in the Sheriff. The return on the writ "served" is in the Sheriff sown handwriting. An

ith. As a matter of proof, the return of the officer is itself evidence of facts alleged in it, and it cannot be impeached collaterally. Though untrue, it can be impeached orly in an action for a false return, or on the indictment of the officer, or on an application to the Court issuing the process, made by a party interested in the cause. (Avrill vs. Sheriff of Warwick, 3 Nev. and M. 871. Gyfford vs. Woodgate, 11 East, 297. Anon. Left. 371. Goubot vs. De Croux, 3 Tyr. 996.) The case of Putnam vs. Mann (3 Wendell, 202) in the Supreme Court of this State illustrates in the strongest marner the extent to which this doctrine will be carried. There the plaintiff, who was a sonstable, had returned to a justice that he had daily served the defendant with process at his own suit, when he had not. Judgment was entered, and the defendant to his surprise was arrested in execution, without even havsurprise was arrested in execution, without even surprise was arrested in execution, without even hav-ing been notified of the commencement of the suit. Is an action brought by the defendant against the con-stable and the justice, the Court held that the return was conclusive and could not be collaterally improved.

impeached.
5. In my judgment I am bound to hold under all there is sufficient proof in impeached.

5. In my judgment I am bound to hold under all these circumstarces that there is sufficient proof in the case of valid constructive notice to the defondant of the incitiution of the suit for divorce; that even if the Sheriff's return could be impeached, it has not been done, and if there is any hypothesis consistent with the integrity of the Sheriff's return and the validity of the record, that hypothesis must be distinctly refuted. Service by leaving a copy at the usual place of abode is not organized with any clearness. It might have occurred without having been brought home to the knowledge of Mr. Weed. There was no motive for exceediment, no ground for apprehending any opposition, and the process was in fact exhibited to Mr. Weed. To suppose a violation of duty on the part of the Sheriff would, under such circumstances, require evidence so complete and stringent as would abs study recided any actution consistent with his innocease and integrity.

integrity.

i. the Court must have no less reluctance in concluding Mrs. Black by the decree of divorce, in view of the andoubted truth it at she had notice in fact of the existence of the suit. She had voluntarily abandoned her husband and lived separately from him for twelve years. She was well aware that he was anxious for a divorce, if she would not return to his home; that an attempt had been made to procure it through the intervation of the Legislature of this State, and that proceedings were contamplated for the same purpose in New Jersey. Mr. Taylor testifies that in 1818 or 1819 he called upon her, requested her to return to her husband, and that she refused on the ground of religious roughes. He rays that she stated her residence to have been in New Jersey, ever since she had left Mr. Black, and he thereintegrity. she retused on the ground of religious scruples. He says that he stated her residence to have been in New-Jersey ever since she had left Mr. Black, and he thereupon proposed that a diverce should be produced in that State. "She said she had no objections he should get a divorce." Mr. Waldo testifies: "She knew "there was an application, but did not know the time of the Court, or where it was being done; she have "there was something being done about it, that there "were proceedings astituted on the subject: I got the general impression hat the proceedings were in "New Jersey; she said she had never been before the "Court in New Jersey, or had the opportunity. I do "not remember that she said she had any notice of the proceedings." Mr. Gray states that he heard asometing relative to the proposed divorce before his visit to Beeleville, in July, 1849, and that "it was to be done in New Jersey." Mrs. Gray rays that Mrs. Black informed her, she had met Mr. Taylor on the ferryboat, "and saked him if he had got the divorce." Mr. Taylor's statement of what took place at that interview is: she said: "Well, Mr. Black has got his divorce." "I am very glad of it. Mr. Weed shows that on Mrs. Black's return to New Jersey he infectued her that during her absence some person had realied to serve the process in the divorce suit, and that shows that on Mrs. Black's return to New Jersey he infermed her that during her absence some person had easied to serve the process in the divorce suit and that he took advice as to the effect of that act. It is quite obvious, therefore, irom the evidence, that on the part of Mr. Black, his counsel and the Sheriff, there was no attempt at occasionate. Mr. Black desired to be at